

WORLD BRIEFS

Is Unity Pact With Libya

King Hassan II of Morocco has announced a unity pact with Libya, which would end the long-standing rivalry between the two Arab states. The pact, which was signed in Tunis, calls for a joint effort to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and for a united front against foreign intervention in the Middle East.

U.S. Study Backs Fixed Penalties for Youth Crime

A study by the U.S. Department of Justice has found that fixed penalties for juvenile offenders are more effective than discretionary sentencing. The study, which was conducted by a team of researchers from the Department of Justice, found that fixed penalties resulted in lower rates of recidivism and more consistent sentencing across different jurisdictions.

Republicans Splurge for Senate

Republicans are spending more than eight times as much as Democrats in the Senate race, according to a new report. The report, which was released by the Federal Election Commission, shows that Republicans have spent over \$100 million on their Senate campaign, while Democrats have spent less than \$10 million.

Prehistoric Dwelling Found in U.S.

An archaeological excavation in a remote Nevada valley has unearthed a prehistoric dwelling that may be the oldest example of a human shelter on the continent. The dwelling, which was found in a cave, is estimated to be over 10,000 years old.

New Projection of Chernobyl Deaths Is Questioned

A statistical dispute has arisen over a projection that the Chernobyl nuclear accident may cause 24,000 excess cancer deaths over the next 70 years. The projection, which was made by a team of scientists, has been questioned by other experts who believe the number of deaths may be lower.

Buying Arms From

The U.S. has been accused of buying arms from a source in Cuba, which is a violation of the embargo. The source, who is a high-ranking official in the Cuban government, has been accused of selling arms to the U.S. for use in the Middle East.

Look-Alike Toy Gums

For the life guards at Huntington Beach State Park in California, the radio report was more disturbing than if sharks had been spotted churning through the surf. A young man and woman in full combat gear were seen running along the beach with assault rifles, waving them menacingly.

IT: City Is Under

The city of San Francisco is under a state of emergency as a result of a major earthquake. The earthquake, which was 6.9 on the Richter scale, caused widespread damage to the city's infrastructure and resulted in the deaths of several people.

Ex-Aide Faults Reagan on Foreign Policy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, the former White House national security adviser, has faulted President Reagan's foreign policy, saying the president's domestic priorities have led to a "paralysis" on foreign affairs.



The president's domestic priorities can lead to 'paralysis' on foreign affairs.

McFarlane, who left the administration early this year after a series of disagreements with the president, said that Reagan's focus on domestic issues has led to a lack of attention to foreign policy.

He offered a generally gloomy appraisal of prospects for major foreign policy breakthroughs under the current administration.

McFarlane said that, because the country is still "basically isolationist" and has little interest in foreign affairs, the administration's foreign policy is "paralyzed."

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Prehistoric Dwelling Found in U.S.

By Mark A. Stein

LOS ANGELES — An archaeological excavation in a remote Nevada valley has unearthed a prehistoric dwelling that may be the oldest example of a human shelter on the continent.

The dwelling, which was found in a cave, is estimated to be over 10,000 years old. It is the oldest known human dwelling in the United States.

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Sierra Nevada discovery, and most without comment until more details emerge. In the past, potentially promising new finds have been discounted after detailed study.

But if the find is confirmed, it may add greatly to knowledge of prehistoric human activity, according to Professor Bettinger.

"It is a house form," he said, "it would be the oldest house form in North America known by a factor of two."

In addition, Professor Bettinger said, "it would tell us about settlement patterns in a time we don't know much about settlement patterns."

Scientists could learn such things as how people organized their lives, how often they moved from one area to another and whether they regularly migrated back to the high-altitude site after the area's heavy snowpack cleared in the spring.

Dr. Rosen, the director of nuclear safety for the International Atomic Energy Agency, denied that he or Dr. Betson had bowed to pressure from the nuclear-power industry.

Dr. Rosen is an American. Dr. Betson is an Argentine who heads the International Commission on Radiological Protection, which recommends radiation safety standards to governments.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, the California-based nuclear specialist who trained victims of the April 26 accident with those who believe in a larger number of excess cancer deaths.

He said public health experts believed that the figure might be as high as 75,000 worldwide, with 40,000 in the Soviet Union and most of the others in Europe.

Safety Lessons Are Cited
The nuclear experts ended the symposium Friday, saying they had learned valuable safety lessons for their industry and praising the Soviet Union for the fullness of its report on the accident, Reuters reported.

The 500 officials put forward 13 proposals for expanding the safety role of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at whose Vienna headquarters the five-day meeting was held.

Recommendations included workshops on such topics as improved training for plant operators and upgrading of fire-protection standards at nuclear plants, and a study of the medical effects of radiation.

In Bonn, the West German interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, said Friday that the West German government had paid about \$27 million to the Soviet Union (about \$133 million) to farmers claiming compensation for crops damaged by fallout from the nuclear accident.

Stuart Young, BBC chairman, dies. Stuart Young, 52, the youngest chairman of the British Broadcasting Corp., died Friday after a long illness.

He was appointed one of the 12 members of the BBC board of governors in 1981 and became chairman in 1983.

Mr. Young also was a trustee of the National Gallery and the Architectural Heritage Fund. A leading member of Britain's Jewish community, Mr. Young was a former governor and deputy chairman of Tel Aviv University in Israel.

He was the brother of Lord Young, who is the British secretary of state for employment. Mr. Young was married with two daughters.

Daniel Figuele, 72, Ex-President of Haiti
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Reuters) — Daniel Figuele, 72, a former president of Haiti, died Wednesday of cancer five months after his return to the homeland from which he was exiled 29 years ago.

Mr. Figuele returned to Haiti after years of exile in the United States. He had been in the United States since 1957, when he fled Haiti to escape political persecution.

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U.S. Study Backs Fixed Penalties for Youth Crime

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Justice Department study has recommended that state legislatures adopt fixed penalties for juveniles convicted of crimes, a proposal that could dramatically alter the way young offenders are punished.

The 10-member panel of scholars and lawyers that prepared the study says that the current discretionary sentencing system is too lenient and inconsistent.

The panel, which included judges and the parole authorities, said that the current system is too lenient and inconsistent.

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Republicans Splurge for Senate

By Thomas B. Edsall

WASHINGTON — Nowhere is the Republican financial advantage over the Democratic Party more apparent than in its battle to retain control of the U.S. Senate, a struggle in which money is pouring through every conceivable opening in U.S. election law.

From high-technology devices to get out the vote in the Nov. 4 elections, to specialized consulting on radio advertising, key Senate candidates are benefiting from Republican committees flush with cash.

During the first 18 months of the current election cycle, the National Republican Senatorial Committee has raised \$59.6 million compared with \$6.8 million by its Democratic counterpart.

The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee has significantly improved its fundraising since June 1985, from \$2.2 million in 1981-82 to \$6.8 million in 1985-86. But that still gives it Republican counterpart eight times as much cash.

The Democrats would need a net gain of four seats to win control of the Senate, or to give the maximum allowed under law in direct and indirect contributions to every Republican senatorial candidate.

The National Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee will pump an additional \$18 million to \$10 million into battle-ground states.

While the senatorial group bulges with money, fund-raising at the National Republican Congressional Committee has taken a nosedive. Contributions have fallen from \$45.6 million for the first 18 months of 1981-82 to \$25.4 million for the first 18 months of 1985-86.

At the Senate level, however, the Republican advantage has produced a wide range of expenditures: In the first six months of this year, the senatorial group has spent at least \$619,000 on surveys, primarily in the states where there are Senate contests.

Under election law, the group can give a senatorial candidate from \$102,000 in a small state such as Idaho or South Dakota, to \$1,700,000 in a large state such as California.

In addition to contributing directly to the Senate campaigns and providing a host of services, the Republican group has set up a special "combo" account to pick up office expenses, such as newspaper advertisements, photographs, television spots and transmissions, and other costs.

So far this year, about \$800,000 has been spent to set up for these fees, which do not count against contribution limits.

The group also avoids limits by paying money to independent contributors who, instead of giving to the group, earmark the money for state fights where the group sometimes have been chosen and the figures are readily available.

The Democratic candidates have raised \$22.9 million, compared with \$31.7 million by the Republican candidates.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

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Candidates With Cash

List of Senate candidates (documents in capital letters) with cash on hand as reported to the Federal Election Commission as of June 30. Where the nomination is not yet settled, the candidate with the greatest cash-on-hand total is listed. Adversities indicate how much more one has on hand than the other.

State	Name	Cash on hand	Cash-on-hand advantage
Ala.	DENTON (D)	\$862,540	\$545,968
Ala.	SHAFER (D)	100,272	
Alaska	MURKOWSKI (R)	420,025	\$82,570
Alaska	OKS (D)	27,455	
Ark.	McCAIN (R)	504,835	\$91,987
Ark.	KIMBREL (D)	3,948	
Ark.	BUMPHERS (D)	706,841	\$36,636
Ark.	HUTCHINSON (D)	60,805	
Calif.	CRANSTON (D)	1,418,858	\$71,556
Calif.	KIMBREL (D)	444,201	
Calif.	WIRTH (D)	209,631	\$42,273
Calif.	KRAMER (R)	166,358	
Conn.	SHAFER (D)	862,557	\$71,295
Conn.	GIDDY (D)	61,287	
Fla.	Graham (R)	1,589,251	\$760,465
Fla.	WHEELER (D)	828,099	
Fla.	MATTHEWS (D)	628,099	\$228,216
Fla.	OWENS (D)	808,748	
Hawaii	INOUYE (D)	752,040	\$73,582
Hawaii	WHEELER (D)	100,479	
Idaho	SYMS (D)	963,850	\$77,206
Idaho	EVANS (D)	284,815	
Ind.	DOOM (D)	647,825	\$14,408
Ind.	COLEMAN (R)	77,888	
Ind.	QUAYLE (R)	863,810	\$71,731
Ind.	LONG (D)	1,257	
Iowa	GRASSLEY (R)	1,269,519	\$1,440,718
Iowa	ROTHBART (D)	3,308	
Kan.	DOLE (R)	2,141,488	\$1,440,718
Kan.	WHEELER (D)	1,182	
Ky.	FORD (D)	862,557	\$66,864
Ky.	ANDREWS (D)	12,491	
La.	MOORE (R)	1,123,854	\$40,928
La.	BROWNE (D)	24,442	
La.	MILLARD (D)	420,356	\$36,909
La.	SULLIVAN (D)	83,838	
La.	BOND (D)	1,589,251	\$80,031
La.	WOODS (D)	568,485	
La.	FIELD (D)	500,554	\$116,367
La.	WHEELER (D)	25,445	
N.H.	RUDMAN (R)	360,731	\$36,211
N.H.	POWELL (D)	35,820	
N.Y.	D'AMATO (R)	8,200,951	\$2,493,082
N.Y.	DONOHUE (D)	270,827	\$213,342
N.Y.	SARFORD (D)	57,285	
N.D.	ANDREWS (R)	680,457	\$87,982
N.D.	CONNER (D)	62,455	
Ohio	GLENN (D)	476,887	\$453,842
Ohio	WHEELER (D)	25,445	
Ohio	NICKLES (R)	1,864,241	\$1,029,870
Ohio	JONES (D)	824,591	
Ohio	PACKWOOD (R)	2,163,424	\$2,161,300
Pa.	SPECTER (R)	1,735,558	\$1,826,687
Pa.	EDGER (D)	105,959	
S.C.	HOLLINGS (D)	862,824	\$80,804
S.C.	McKISTEER (D)	11,850	
S.D.	DAUSCH (D)	220,882	\$141,486
S.D.	ABENOR (R)	89,497	
Utah	QUAYLE (R)	585,026	\$82,924
Utah	OLIVER (D)	98	
Wash.	LEAHY (D)	568,472	\$61,542
Wash.	SWELLING (D)	36,830	
Wash.	GWORTHEN (D)	67,142	\$746,758
Wash.	ADAMS (D)	74,382	
Wisc.	KASTEN (R)	1,206,758	\$1,134,053
Wisc.	GARVER (D)	72,445	

* Senator Bryant was appointed July 9 to complete the term of the late Senator Bentsen.

Source: Common Cause, 1986 Federal Election Commission records.

The New York Times

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Stuart Young, BBC Chairman, Dies

United Press International

LONDON — Stuart Young, 52, the youngest chairman of the British Broadcasting Corp., died Friday after a long illness.

He was appointed one of the 12 members of the BBC board of governors in 1981 and became chairman in 1983.

Mr. Young also was a trustee of the National Gallery and the Architectural Heritage Fund. A leading member of Britain's Jewish community, Mr. Young was a former governor and deputy chairman of Tel Aviv University in Israel.

He was the brother of Lord Young, who is the British secretary of state for employment. Mr. Young was married with two daughters.

Daniel Figuele, 72,

Hone for Sri Lanka

ment for containing a conflict that has spilled into India's domestic politics.

Mr. Jayawardenya vainly tried to vanquish the opposition by promising a more disciplined Home Guard. With some courage, he has tacitly acknowledged failure and now seeks a political solution. He has ordered a new election for nine provincial councils, which will share taxing and police powers with the central government. Still, the opposition is not satisfied with the new provinces. It should not be beyond human wit to bridge these differences.

Temil Tigers use Marxist slogans and have a strong ideological base. Their opposition also uses leftist jargon and assassins any concessions to the Temils. This is a situation that has arisen out of a rift from that historic rivalry between people of different languages and different creeds.

The cruel costs are obvious in the West. In the Ruhr, the largest industrial region in West Germany, and are prey to the marauders. For a reported \$500,000, a German ship captain dropped 155 tons of bombs on a village, killing 100 people more than a compass. They were lucky to survive. A better ending, genuine peace in Sri Lanka, now seems a distant dream.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bad Population Policy

Planning. Thus the zealots have prepared the Reagan administration to stop contributing to all the agency's work. The loss of American money threatens family planning in 129 other poor countries. Last year, when AID did the same thing to International Planned Parenthood in 16 Asian countries lost some family planning programs.

The United States has substantially increased its investment in international family planning through smaller programs and government-to-government aid in the last six years. But that is thanks to Congress, not the Reagan administration. President Reagan sought, in any case, no population effort comparable to the UN agency or International Planned Parenthood.

If there are Americans who believe that China coerces abortion, what better way to discourage it than by facilitating humane family planning in the country's organizing efforts? The United States would lose millions in poor countries to please a noisy short-sighted minority at home.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Uncle Sugar Is Wrong

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Other Comment

displeases the whites and their supporters in the West, they have only themselves, and President Botha, and his ilk, to blame. Black resistance to apartheid is no longer just a law-and-order problem, if it ever was.

— *The Guardian (London).*

Born Tackles Refugee Issue

In announcing a series of measures on Wednesday designed to limit the number of people who request asylum in the Federal Republic, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer took to grips with an issue that had become one of the main objects of polemics in the country as the summer draws to a close. The government of Adenauer's successor, Helmut Kohl, is expected to resist the move, but the right, which was lobbying for a revision of the right to asylum as enshrined in the constitution, and for not contemplating any measure that would make it more difficult for refugees to seek refuge in their countries of origin. But one cannot expect miracles. The announced measures cannot make claim to absolute effectiveness or justice.

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

By William Pfaff

New Look or Not, China Is Still Different

It is China that has needed the security reassurance afforded by the new situation. The Chinese have needed to learn from Western techniques and profit from Western investments. They have at the same time put severe limits on how far relations with the West can go.

Exposure to "barbarian" values remains a controversial matter in Chinese policy circles, despite Deng Xiaoping's attempt to make his program resemble those of earlier Chinese reformers, at the start of this century, who recommended that one "use Chinese learning for

Drawn by BENHENDY.COM



Taiwan Must Grapple With the Forces of Tradition

By Mark Mobius

interested problems: A rising currency threatens to reduce the income of companies; rising wage levels make exports more competitive; rising inflation and higher unemployment are steadily reversing the trade surplus.

China, a more affluent and more educated population is beginning to demand a more open political and economic system and a greater role for the quality of life.

But Taiwan's leadership recognizes that the economic transition will most profitably be made with a more liberal, market approach. They also recognize that the government must solve Taiwan's problems. The government is attracted and nurtured in the environment.

has often proved painful. In coping with its huge foreign debt, Taiwan has three options: to reduce exports, to reduce imports, or to reduce the government's expenditures. But from another, there has been a lot of these measures.

China's government has been limited by debt and debilitating crises are often openly acknowledged. A fair trade relationship with domestic companies is bound to be difficult for eight years.

President Ronald Reagan has promised to penalize Taiwan for its trade policies. The U.S. Agency for the sale of arms is given an export-led market of 50 percent of the

South Korea Believes in Free Trade

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For Protection of Intellectual Property

computers and medical equipment, U.S. technology, designs and other intellectual products of creative U.S. Commerce Dept. officials estimate that at least 100 American jobs have been lost to counterfeiting. The loss is likely to grow, and the problem is particularly serious in the software piracy strikes of U.S. firms in which American companies remain strongly committed to service sector. Services—such as production that does

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matters of spiritual essence, and use Western learning for matters of practical use."

China needs to grow, and not in the future. It is not an autonomous society, intellectually and politically isolated. It is not like other nations, which have certainly acquired a long experience of operating in the changing foreign interests for useful purposes.

The problem is that China's foreign policy is not subtle — over-the-top, and it is not clear what the world really is like. Mr. Deng has stated his desire for that "tripling" changes he should beget in the world. It is "China's" desire to be a member of the United Nations. It is "China's" desire to be a member of the "invisible." Some analysts in Moscow believe that it is "China's" desire to see or even to encourage such a war. That, of course, may be proper or it may be a war, that is, of course, may be a serious illusion.

Certainly China today is acting either under the influence of newly acquired Western ideas, or under the influence of old-fashioned communism. Both of those links are superficial. China's leaders need a "sacred egoism" that rests on belief in China's century-long history to the land of the ancients. China's leaders need to have a conviction can be expected to change, or to adapt only with very narrow limits.

China has made the attempt to modernize and reformers, again under Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek in this century, and most recently under that some revolutionary Maoist, Mr. Mao Zedong, the first Communist.

The first British emissary to imperial China, in 1793, Lord Macartney, judged China political civilization then to be a fortunate succession of able and vigilant officers has continued to keep alive, so as to "overawe their neighbors merely by the bulk and appearance of their armies." He said that "China is a country that can never be rebuilt on the old bottom." It remains to be seen whether communism has given the vessel a new hull or not.

The evidence to date is not convincing.

International Herald Tribune

Reaganism: Big Talk, Small Stick

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Forces of Tradition

es in Free Trade

by **John Kinn**
*Korea's
 and
 of South Korea*

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The goal was to create economic relationships with the rest of the world that each country could produce and benefit from.

Last October, we announced in a port liberalization package designed to increase our GNP by 400 percent over a three-year period. Under this plan, 300 items were liberalized to allow more than 91 percent of our goods to be imported. The 91 commodities in question are the raw materials we so heavily import, and the 91 items that we export. In 1990, 92 percent of 92 percent developed countries will be able to trade with us.

It will reduce our percentage in the world market from 10 percent to 5 percent. We are developing new industries that were to be opened to foreign investment. Thus, both for the U.S. and for Korea, it is a win-win situation.

It could spell real advance.

It could mean a restricted trade pact with free trade.

Companies that were created

and the property particularly vulnerable to expropriation are the assets of the companies of the developed countries and the assets of the companies that have accumulated property in the form of legal rights, such as patents, trademarks and copyrights. The U.S. will take on the intellectual property rights of the U.S. companies and the U.S. will take on the intellectual property rights of the U.S. companies and the U.S. will take on the intellectual property rights of the U.S. companies.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'Gioconda' Sought
NEW YORK — Bessie of passage
ers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II
searched (on Aug. 29), but "La Gio-
conda" was not revealed. Officers
have been secretly informed that the
MARSEILLE. The Louvre Museum was
invaded by a huge crowd (on Aug. 21)
to view the face of the woman who
"La Gioconda" had "hung."
was the first time the museum had
opened since the theft over a week
ago, and all classes and conditions
people mounted the staircases like
crowd hurrying into a big railway
station. Curious people prevailed on
the guardians to point out the door
the thief made his escape through
the oil painting and the corridor
which the masterpiece was removed
from its frame. They then exercised

1936: War Spectacle
HENDAYE, France — The Prefect of the Basses-Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier, [on Aug. 29] prohibited shopkeepers and restaurateurs whose places overlook the Iron fighting area from renting balconies to tourists looking in to watch the fighting.
LONDON — London is having a penny shortage. The Londoner vainly dips into his pocket for a penny bus fare. Bootblacks, musicians, waiters, taximen and porters rejoice in their currency. Banks and shopkeepers continue to refuse pennies. Nobody knows where the pennies are. One theory is that the collectors of pennies from gas meters, chocolate machines and tube ticket machines are on a vacation and have left the pennies locked up in the machines. A baffled bank official said on Aug. 29, "Branches are not

NYSE Mixed After Early Gains

Compiled by Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed Friday in trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 149.04, down 1.83 points. Advancing issues climbed by an 8.7 ratio. Volume was 125.8 million, up slightly from 125.1 million Thursday. Prices were higher in moderate trading of American issues.

Analysts said activity would probably pick up next week, when money and investment managers return from summer holidays.

"There's a lot of cash on the sidelines," said Robert O'Toole, manager of over-the-counter trading at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "I'll be a week."

The market began to erode in the last few hours of trading when volume slowed before the close. The Dow lost 1.83 points to 149.04. The market was strong in the morning, helped by a rally in the bond market, but as the Dow tentatively approached a record, the momentum was lost.

Gerald Simmons of Smith Barney said, "You can't place much importance on one day." He said the market drifted in a very low volume for much of the afternoon after many participants left for the weekend.

Larry Wachet of Prudential Bache Securities said that the market was "incohesive with so many players away."

He said, however, that people were beginning to wonder when declining interest rates would begin to have a beneficial effect on the market.

Digital Equipment Corp. rose 1/4 to 101, Cray 1/4 to 84 and Data General 1/4 to 37 1/2.

(Reuters, UPI)

that the U.S. economy is in trouble and needs help.

Mr. Wechdel said many people were investing in cyclical stocks, "betting that the economy is going to get better, but the odds are certainly not clear that the economy is on the rise."

He said the market would be focusing on economics and would be waiting to see whether the Federal Reserve can convince West Germany and Japan to ease their monetary policy. The last will come at the next Bundesbank meeting. "It will be hard to sustain the upside without such brightening of the economic picture," he said.

Ohio Edison led the actives, rising 1/4 to 22 1/2. The company said its shares will go to auction Sept. 2. Often, utilities approaching co-dividend dates attract investors interested in the industry's generally higher dividend yield. More than 16 million Ohio Edison shares traded Friday.

Owens-Corning, the second most active stock, fell 1/4 to 78 1/2. Wickes Cos. said it terminated its offer to buy any new shares of Owens-Corning in the open market and was considering the sale or disposition of additional shares.

Some computer stocks showed strength. Hewlett Packard rose 1/4 to 46 1/2. Analysts said traders found renewed interest in positive interpretations of last week's Federal Reserve Report. Hewlett Packard reported third-quarter earnings of \$123 million, compared with \$117 million a year earlier.

Digital Equipment Corp. rose 1/4 to 101, Cray 1/4 to 84 and Data General 1/4 to 37 1/2.

(Reuters, UPI)

12 Months										6 Months										3 Months										1 Month									
High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.															
149.04	148.21	Dow Jones	-1.83	125.8	148.21	147.38	Dow Jones	-1.83	125.8	147.38	146.55	Dow Jones	-1.83	125.8	146.55	145.72	Dow Jones	-1.83	125.8	145.72	144.89	Dow Jones	-1.83	125.8															
149.04	148.21	IBM	+0.12	12.5	148.21	147.38	IBM	+0.12	12.5	147.38	146.55	IBM	+0.12	12.5	146.55	145.72	IBM	+0.12	12.5	145.72	144.89	IBM	+0.12	12.5															
149.04	148.21	AT&T	+0.08	10.2	148.21	147.38	AT&T	+0.08	10.2	147.38	146.55	AT&T	+0.08	10.2	146.55	145.72	AT&T	+0.08	10.2	145.72	144.89	AT&T	+0.08	10.2															
149.04	148.21	GE	+0.05	8.7	148.21	147.38	GE	+0.05	8.7	147.38	146.55	GE	+0.05	8.7	146.55	145.72	GE	+0.05	8.7	145.72	144.89	GE	+0.05	8.7															
149.04	148.21	Westinghouse	+0.03	7.1	148.21	147.38	Westinghouse	+0.03	7.1	147.38	146.55	Westinghouse	+0.03	7.1	146.55	145.72	Westinghouse	+0.03	7.1	145.72	144.89	Westinghouse	+0.03	7.1															
149.04	148.21	General Electric	+0.02	6.5	148.21	147.38	General Electric	+0.02	6.5	147.38	146.55	General Electric	+0.02	6.5	146.55	145.72	General Electric	+0.02	6.5	145.72	144.89	General Electric	+0.02	6.5															
149.04	148.21	Radio Shack	+0.01	5.8	148.21	147.38	Radio Shack	+0.01	5.8	147.38	146.55	Radio Shack	+0.01	5.8	146.55	145.72	Radio Shack	+0.01	5.8	145.72	144.89	Radio Shack	+0.01	5.8															
149.04	148.21	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	148.21	147.38	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	147.38	146.55	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	146.55	145.72	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	145.72	144.89	Wendell	+0.01	5.2															
149.04	148.21	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	148.21	147.38	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	147.38	146.55	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	146.55	145.72	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	145.72	144.89	Wendell	+0.01	5.2															
149.04	148.21	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	148.21	147.38	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	147.38	146.55	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	146.55	145.72	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	145.72	144.89	Wendell	+0.01	5.2															
149.04	148.21	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	148.21	147.38	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	147.38	146.55	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	146.55	145.72	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	145.72	144.89	Wendell	+0.01	5.2															
149.04	148.21	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	148.21	147.38	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	147.38	146.55	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	146.55	145.72	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	145.72	144.89	Wendell	+0.01	5.2															
149.04	148.21	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	148.21	147.38	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	147.38	146.55	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	146.55	145.72	Wendell	+0.01	5.2	145.72	144.89																		

مكتبة ابن أبي عمير

APRIL 20, 1962

CRITICS

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PARIS

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NEW YORK

Exit Pe

by David Richards

August 30-31, 1986

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

WASHINGTON

Portrait Miniatures

More than 400 works from the National Museum of American Art's permanent collection of portrait miniatures trace the history of this art form from the latter half of the 16th century through the mid-19th century, when it was eclipsed by photography. The smallest works featured in the museum's redesigned Davis M. Magowan Gallery are thumb-sized, the larger ones palm-sized. Painted in watercolor on ivory, the miniatures are portraits once intended for the pockets and lockets of loved ones, and many have not previously been shown publicly. The National Museum of American Art, in the Smithsonian Institution, is open daily, 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

PARIS

Arab Calligraphy

Arab calligraphy is highlighted in the diverse works of four Arab painters — two Algerians and two Iraqis — presented in an exhibition at the Musée National des Arts Africains et Océaniques. "Signes et Calligraphie" includes several paintings on loan from the Bibliothèque Nationale in addition to the contemporary sculpture, graphics, and pen and ink drawings of the four contributing artists. Extended until Oct. 20.

Alvin Ailey Balles

The dates for the first modern dance rendezvous of the season, featuring the Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater at the Palais des Sports, were incorrectly reported last week in this column. The company, under the direction of Ailey, one of the foremost choreographers of his generation, is characterized by a blend of elements from primitive, modern, jazz and academic ballet. Sept. 30 through Oct. 15.

VENICE

Chinese Art and Culture

The evolution of Chinese civilization, from the late Han dynasty until the 13th-century Song dynasty, is the focus of an exhibition at the Palazzo Ducale. Many of the 150 items in the show — including ceramics, porcelain, wood and metalwork, jewelry, and objects made of lacquer, gold and silver — were found in recent excavations and have not previously been shown outside China. The show traces Chinese cultural, social and economic development from the Han dynasty, and 1279, the end of the Song dynasty, whose rulers welcomed the Venetian explorer Marco Polo in 1275 during his celebrated journey to the country. The exhibition runs through March 1.

NEW YORK

Soviet Collection

An exhibition of "Impressionist and Early Modern Paintings from the USSR" has arrived at the Metropolitan Museum of Art after being sent to the National Gallery of Art in Washington and at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. The show consists of eight paintings by Chagrin, nine by Gogin, three each by Monet, Renoir, and van Gogh, seven by Matisse, and one by Picasso, all on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow. Among the outstanding works are Picasso's "Three Women," Matisse's "Harmony in Red" and "Composition," and Chagrin's "Monsieur Saint-Victor." Until Oct. 5.

(NTT)

A Nation's Gallery: 'This Is Ours'

by John Russell

NEW YORK — The directorship of the National Gallery in London was recently offered to a 43-year-old American, Edmund Pillsbury, who since 1980 has been director of the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth.

He is a very good director, and one of the pleasantest people around. As an acquirer, he is in a high class. His temporary exhibitions compare well with anyone else's. He is ambitious, energetic, outgoing and not poor. Against that, it could be said that he has been spared the rough work of museum life. Where some other American museum directors have to deal with decrepit or inoperative buildings, difficult trustees, volatile donors, intriguing politicians and very small budgets, he has been fortunate on all five counts. But that as it may, he was the unanimous choice of the selection committee, which included some of the most exciting and experienced people in the British museum world.

Yet the offer caused a sensation. An American head of the National Gallery? An American, looking out at Lord Nelson on top of his column, and staring him down? People fumed and frothed. Major donors threatened to stop their checks at the bank. With were to be redoubled and long-promised bequests directed elsewhere. Feeling waxed hotter and hotter, even among those not directly concerned.

Nobody — least of all those who chose Pillsbury — should have been surprised. In every European capital the national gallery has an emotional pull that is out of all proportion to the number of people who go inside it. It ranks with the seat of government, the law courts, the central bank, the national theater and the opera house. Through one and all of these, the lifeblood of the city passes. But the national theater can sometimes slumber in routine. The train station may have lost out to the airport. So, finally, as often as not, the national gallery wins out. "By this, we can be judged," a single nation seems to say. And why not? The National Gallery is a sacred place in a secular world, part temple, part sanctuary. "It's ours," they think, and they don't want anyone to fool around with it.

AS IT happened, Edmund Pillsbury turned down the job. He knew, as others should have known before they encouraged him to come over, that there was no sense in his giving up one of the best two or three posts of his kind in the United States to step halfway into a basket of live coypies. But what is of permanent, as distinct from topical, interest in this matter is the peculiar magic of the words "National Gallery." (It should be added here, though, that the word "National Gallery" is a misnomer. It is the name of the building, not the collection. The collection is the National Gallery of Art.)

What is national, after all, about a national gallery? It is not that it pre-eminently shows national art. The Prado is as famous for its Flemish and Venetian paintings as for its Spanish ones. In the National Gallery in London, J.M.W. Turner hangs next to Claude Lorraine, as he wished, but no one goes to the National Gallery primarily for its British paintings. To find American paintings in the Kunsthistorisches Museum, you almost have to take a flashlight. In the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, Dutch painting is paramount, and the Louvre speaks for several centuries of French painting. But even in the Louvre we also remember the portrait of Baldassare Castiglione by Raphael, the Titian-eccegeny "Conqueror" and the roomful of paintings that was commissioned from Rubens by Marie de Medici. The newly founded National Gallery of Australia, as a proud of its own, its Rothko, its Pollock, its Hofmann and its Hockney as it is of its Australian holdings, A. J. M. Spence, its only shows national art falls short of its potential.

Yet national art may look better in its own national gallery, anywhere. For quite some time after it was first opened in 1941, the National Gallery of



In the East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington (inset), visitors see Roy Lichtenstein's "Cosmology."



In the National Gallery in London (inset), works by John Constable including "Cornfield" (bottom left) and "Salisbury Cathedral."

on other occasions have seemed arbitrary and impersonal. Barnett Newman's 14-part "Sixties of the Cross" looks in the octagon room at the National Gallery as if it had come home. Jasper Johns, Robert Rauschenberg, Ellsworth Kelly and Roy Lichtenstein likewise look as if they had come to town, pitched camp and were in no hurry to leave. In the busy-busy of New York these particular paintings have rarely had so much space, so much calm and so much institutional consideration.

Other such cases abound. In Berlin, the permanent division of the city museum that the Nationalgalerie in West Berlin is heavy, above all, in German painting since 1800,

with the older European masters primarily in the Dahlembau collections and a much depleted series of museums on the island of East Berlin that once sheltered the collections in their entirety.

Nowhere, it must be said, does German 19th-century and early 20th-century art look as well as in Berlin, even if Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in his post-World-War-II building made sure that the paintings saw well below street level. Something in the searching, electric, over-energized atmosphere of Berlin makes Max Beckmann, for one, look at his very best. But then Berlin is an irrepressible, exuberant, plain-spoken city, and one that made terrible mistakes and has paid a terrible price

for them. So the 19th-century concept of the national gallery as sanctuary and source of wisdom is all the more poignant for the restoration of its outward forms.

This was, after all, the city in which it was mooted that the national gallery should be the most beautiful building in town — the most luminous, the most elegant in proportion and the one freest from bombast and outward show. Karl Friedrich Schinkel's Altes Museum in what is now East Berlin was regarded as that light, quite rightly, when it went up in the 1830s. And when, after World War II, it lay in ruins, Berlin was not Berlin until it had someone else's money for a while.

Continued on page 8

Exit Peter 'Pan' Sellars, Enter Questions for Theater

by David Richards

WASHINGTON — It was going to take time, Peter Sellars was eager to point out, when he was given the herculean task of setting up the American National Theater. In the role he envisioned, the American National Theater was to become a homegrown version of the National Theatre of Great Britain. But instant results were out of the question and there would be no point taking stock at least five years.

Now, after two years at the helm, Sellars is going on a year's leave of absence. The American National Theater is going into "hibernation." Its staff has been dismissed and its future is at best speculative.

Listen to the warring tongues, and this is what you hear: Sellars and the Kennedy Center chairman, Roger L. Stevens, who joined him and then left him free rein, have had a falling-out; ANT, which has been a huge financial drain on the center's resources, is dead; under the guise of a sabbatical, Sellars is being put out to pasture.

Whatever else he accomplished, Sellars attracted the spotlight — as much for his unimpeachable past as for his public persona, a kind of electrified Peter Pan by way of Harvard Yard. Perhaps it was naive to think that such an attitude, justified as it is, would invite a backlash. Stevens now believes that Sellars should have "kept quiet until he had a couple of kids under his belt."

As it became clear, however, that ANT's

decidedly idiosyncratic productions weren't galvanizing a vast public, an embattled Sellars merely upped the rhetoric. Audiences would come around eventually, he predicted. And what did the critics know, especially those who intimated he was leading for a fall? No surprise that the news of his sabbatical has been widely interpreted as his obituary notice at the Kennedy Center.

is it? The official explanations have been disarmingly simple. Sellars says he wants "a

breath" and is taking time off to write and direct a movie version of Jack Kerouac's "On the Road" for Francis Ford Coppola's Zoetrope Studio, among other projects. The turnaround pace of the last 18 months, during which he personally staged four of ANT's six anti has produced a strain for and predated over 20 others in the Free and Terrace theaters, has taxed even his seemingly inexhaustible energies.

Almost from its inception, ANT was plagued by disorganization. Often, when a play fell through — or a director or a star — Sellars rushed into the breach with a project of his own. But that was his style. He liked to keep his options open until the last minute and that put him at odds with the Kennedy Center bureaucracy. What Sellars calls "the slower, constant, under-the-gun flow of productions" finally got to him, even if, as some insiders point out, the disorganization was frequently of his own making.

Both Stevens and Sellars, however, deny any rift. Although it is hard to imagine more perfect embodiments of the old theatrical guard and the new, there is between them one undeniable ally: real mutual admiration. While ANT's disappointing box office record proved worrisome, Stevens maintains that money was not a factor in the decision to put ANT on the back burner. (Just exactly how much ANT has produced and has never been disclosed. But Donald R. Sewell, chairman of ANT's board of directors, estimates that it ran \$1 million to \$2 million more than anticipated.)

The generally small houses had already resulted in one significant change. Last

spring, after "Idiot's Delight" failed to produce a rub on seats, ANT's base of operations was switched from the 1,100-seat Eisenhower to the 513-seat Terrace Theater. Both Sellars and the ANT board believed the Terrace would be more conducive, economically and artistically, to his brand of theatrical exploration.

"There was a feeling," says the New York producer and ANT board member Robert Whitehead, "that the work Peter was doing was just wasn't going to draw the kind of audience that wants to go to the Eisenhower. Let's move the operation upstairs and invite it to be as adventurous as it wants to be." If any of the projects in the Terrace showed audience potential, they could be moved down to the Eisenhower.

The shift was accomplished with "Ajax," a radical updating of Sophocles' tragedy, set on the Pentagon steps and featuring a deaf actor in the title role. But it, too, drew mixed-to-hostile reviews and paltry audiences and closed a week early. That was when Sellars began seriously entertaining the prospect of a move to the Eisenhower.

If Sellars received more than his share of vitriolic criticism from the local and national press — often on those very grounds — one of the innovations was a runaway success. Taking over the Terrace Lab on the top floor, he rechristened it the Free Theater and opened it up to some of the wackier examples

of contemporary theater. Audiences may have balked at paying for "A Segull" at the Eisenhower, but they lined up outside the Free Theater to see such exotic imports as the New York's Squal Theater or the Italian giddy Dario Fo.

Here, it could be argued, was Sellars' true constituency. Rival claims on the two upstairs theaters, however, posed a problem. The Terrace was heavily booked through next May, while the Free Theater is largely earmarked for children's programs in the coming months. Sellars was going to have to fight for the space. Some say he was through fighting.

For outsiders to conclude from that, however, that there were cabals in the boardroom would be inaccurate. If anything, Sellars seems to have enjoyed a high degree of support from most ANT's board members. Sewell, the ANT chairman, conceded that "one of the problems with a board like ours, which is made up mostly of Broadway producers, is that everyone has an idea how productions should be staged."

But he added: "From the beginning, we were all of the opinion that it is the area director who puts his stamp on a theater, and we felt we should not interfere. Peter had to close the plays with the board, but what you saw was that he proposed or what he had brought so far along in terms of contracts or promises to actors that he felt he had to take a chance on it. We're certainly not relegating him to the scrap heap. But to some extent, it was felt that he time had come when we had to stop and take a real look at this and seek new directions."

Stevens even suggested that more direct intervention on the part of the board might have helped. "If I'm honest, I really think it's as much my fault as it is Peter's. I was familiar with everything he wanted to do. Maybe I should have cracked down. But Peter is bright as hell. He just has to organize himself a little better, that's all. I think it may be good to let this thing coast right now. I'd just as soon have him get some experience with someone else's money for a while."

Since Sellars' sabbatical was made public, Stevens has received "considerable mail," running 3 to 1 in Sellars' favor. "I don't know where they were when it was time to buy tickets," Stevens said. But he rejected the notion that Sellars' production were alienating the center's regular audience.

"Frankly, I've never been able to figure out what the Kennedy Center audience is," he said. "I certainly would have thought we'd have made money from Charlton Heston's play [The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial], but we didn't. We lost money on that one. You just can't tell."

Few of the directors conclude that ANT is dead. Sewell said, "There's one thing I am sure this [Sabbatical] does imply — that the national theater will come to an end. I think Peter will ultimately come back and direct plays, but we won't be standing idle during that time." The consensus seems to be that the desire for a national theater is still alive, even if Sellars' original blueprint for the institution aren't.

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ports Is Still a Del...

AGENCY MARKETS

Star Tumbles on U.S. Trade Data

Our Staff From Singapore

SINGAPORE — The dollar fell today in a sell-off triggered by a large surge in the U.S. trade deficit. The British pound also fell, while the Japanese yen rose. The dollar fell to 153.95 yen from 153.10, to 6,655 French francs from 6,720, and to 1,639 Swiss francs from 1,650.

In New York, the dollar fell to 2,029 DM from 2,052 at Thursday's close, to 153.95 yen from 153.10, to 6,655 French francs from 6,720, and to 1,639 Swiss francs from 1,650.

The dollar's second straight 1% drop, to \$1.42 from \$1.43, was the July figure brought the U.S. trade deficit to \$101 billion so far this year, up more than \$20 billion from the same period last year.

But the dollar has already declined more than 30 percent against the mark and yen, without effect, since the Group of Five industrialized nations agreed to work toward a lower dollar last September.

Dealers said the only factor keeping the dollar from falling further was the lingering fear of intervention in the market by central banks. They said the banks might make large dollar purchases, which in the market would likely send the price sharply higher.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	F/L	Ths
Deutsche mark	2.0350	2.0487
Pound sterling	1.6050	1.6135
Japanese yen	154.70	153.95
Swiss franc	1.6428	1.6387
French franc	6.6708	6.7077

Source: Reuters

In other markets, meanwhile, the dollar fell more than 1 percent in London from Thursday's close, to 2,030 DM, and 1 yen, to 154.70. The British pound rose only modestly on the dollar's weakness, to \$1.46 from \$1.45.

The U.S. currency was fixed at mid-afternoon in Frankfurt at 2,030 DM, up from 2,049 there at Thursday's closing, and closed in Zurich at 1,645 Swiss francs, down from 1,649 on Thursday.

SCENE:

New Laws Needed

(Continued from first finance page)

that the political process is also stalled.

On the international side, the barriers are even more formidable because they are often accompanied by even sharper differences.

While it is easy to understand why these barriers to change have been hard to overcome, the difficulties should not divert attention from the important public policy considerations associated with operating the banking and financial system.

While some of these considerations, such as providing a measure of official protection to small investors and depositors, are relatively specific, others bearing on the stability of the system — and public confidence in it — are more vague, but ultimately more important.

THE EUROMARKETS

Secondary Market Surges on Trade Data

By Christopher Pizay

Review

LONDON — The Eurobond market rose in active trading Friday after news of a record \$18.04-billion U.S. merchandise-trade deficit in July.

Dollar-denominated issues gained 1/4 to 1/2 point while floating-rate notes were 5 to 10 basis points higher, with selected issues rising much further.

Dealers had expected trading to be limited to position-squaring ahead of the long Labor Day weekend in the United States but news of the deficit prompted a sharp rise in activity. The market had expected a deficit of \$14.5 billion to \$15 billion.

— was launched for Merrill Lynch & Co.

The trade deficit renewed speculation that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board would have to react to the drop in the economy by further reducing interest rates, traders said.

Some issues rose by as much as 20 to 25 basis points, but gains around 5 to 10 basis points were more normal.

— was launched for Merrill Lynch & Co.

The day's only other new issue was a \$80-million equity-warrant bond issue for Joslin Penel Co. The five-year issue has an indicated coupon of 3 1/2 percent and par-price of 100.

In the primary market, the perpetual FRN issue for Banque Nationale de Paris was increased to \$300 million from the initial \$400 million. It continued to trade well above its par issue price, at 100.25.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price
IBM	153.95
MSFT	153.95
GOOG	153.95
AMZN	153.95
WMT	153.95
DIS	153.95
INTC	153.95
HPQ	153.95
CRM	153.95
ORCL	153.95
ADBE	153.95
QCOM	153.95
TXN	153.95
SPX	153.95

Friday's AMEX Closing

Includes the futures prices on the closing on Friday. All prices are in dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Symbol	Price
IBM	153.95
MSFT	153.95
GOOG	153.95
AMZN	153.95
WMT	153.95
DIS	153.95
INTC	153.95
HPQ	153.95
CRM	153.95
ORCL	153.95
ADBE	153.95
QCOM	153.95
TXN	153.95
SPX	153.95

AMEX High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
IBM	153.95	153.95
MSFT	153.95	153.95
GOOG	153.95	153.95
AMZN	153.95	153.95
WMT	153.95	153.95
DIS	153.95	153.95
INTC	153.95	153.95
HPQ	153.95	153.95
CRM	153.95	153.95
ORCL	153.95	153.95
ADBE	153.95	153.95
QCOM	153.95	153.95
TXN	153.95	153.95
SPX	153.95	153.95

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

IN THE H-T EVERY MONDAY. A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS, ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE

Symbol	Price
IBM	153.95
MSFT	153.95
GOOG	153.95
AMZN	153.95
WMT	153.95
DIS	153.95
INTC	153.95
HPQ	153.95
CRM	153.95
ORCL	153.95
ADBE	153.95
QCOM	153.95
TXN	153.95
SPX	153.95

ACROSS

ACROSS
Interminable
time
Nine singer-
singing
Intimation
Christopher
"Superman"
Petrel or
pelican
Title for
Segovia
Fell from
grace
Tutu or Bon
Freud, as op
Demijohn's
cousin
Hero of 1938
Olympics
Marilyn's 11
film
— two (ve
few)
Swell, at sea
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5 San Francisco's
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7 — Cassin.
1968 Nobel
for Peace

**er's Compendium of
Bold and Beautiful,
Names**
rated. 282 pages. \$15.95.
g Hammariskjold Plaza,
7.

heart of this latest extravaganza, there is a "Collector's" from the John Q. Raspin of Names. Here we find Algar to Trougout Zumm, ds as Magdalena Babbie-in Bowels, Rotten Earp, tra Zero — all real, as far as d collected in North Amer-

has now engendered 16 "The Great American Ice Cream Cook's Tour of Military Rules," which was the basis of such rules as Murdock's far more than humorous "has wandered everywhere."

THREATS



ALL WRINKLED!

FATHER

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By Frances Hansen

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© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN

94 Interstice
95 Regard intently
96 Good Conduct award
97 Shelley's "—— Skylark"
98 Leather-piercing tools
99 Nickname of the 21st U.S. President
100 Tops
101 Clumsy boat

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100 Tops
101 Clumsy boat

Apples" to "Corporate Name
Team Tags," the best way to

Apples" to "Corporate Names and Team Tags," the best way to browse through it at random. The car in the accident that killed J. Donald Turnipseed, New York's first, calls its teams the Jasper School's Brother Jasper, who was a philosopher and is credited with inventing the stretch.

OGA-CHUCKA OOGA-CHUCKA examples of funny postmarks, "Faux, Pa." "Googa, Ga." "Nohitsunorusunso, Ariz."). But destructive, for instance in telling that celestial bodies are named after various manemones like HOME (Homer, Michigan, Erie, and St. Peter) Visit Boston (for duke, manaron).

I have only a couple of sackson. He tells us everything about the thoroughbred horses and that the new name must relate

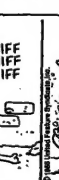
re and the dam. And how can we have compiled a respectable list without having mentioned the Bl

al Hooker, Nameless, Never

[illegible]

But the essence of the book names to make mischief. It cost change its name to *Exton*, and a similar amount to phase out the which suggests that Shakespeare by any other name could se

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is
New York Times.



Markets

Aug. 29
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مکاتبات

McEnroe's Conqueror Falls

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Perhaps Andy Warhol's vision of the world of the future could also be applied to tennis. He said that everyone will be famous for 15 minutes. Paul Annonce had his 15 minutes earlier this week when he defeated John McEnroe in the first round of the U.S. Open and became an overnight celebrity.

But Annonce had just one day to savor the biggest victory of his brief career. He played Aaron Krickstein on Thursday in a second-round match, and Krickstein beat him 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6.

Krickstein is no stranger to Warhol's 15-minute show, either. In 1983, as a quiet 16-year-old with a long forehead, he became the youngest player to reach the round of 16 in Open tennis. Later that

year, he became the youngest player to win a grand prize tournament, earning the distinction in Tel Aviv. He was ranked No. 12 for the year and headed for bigger things.

Injuries, he said, have intervened, forcing him to miss portions of the past three years. (He is currently ranked No. 38.) He suffered a stress fracture of his right foot in 1984 and has had problems with his feet ever since. There was speculation that he was playing too much, too soon, which Krickstein disputed. His early success was based on a safe and steady baseline game, and it is argued that his style does not encourage the development of a well-rounded player.

Baseliners often play well on the Open hardcourts because the ball bounces truly and they can extend the rallies. Annonce has worked

Thompson Ueber the Germans

By Mike Collier
 United Press International

STUTTGART — Daley Thompson's T-shirt declared he was ready "to take care of business" — and he was true to his word.

Britain's Olympic champion cut the downing at the European track and field championships on Thursday and maintained an eight-year unbeaten run in the two-day, 10-discipline event.

"I am pleased to win," he said. "But if I may say so, the spectators were not too nice to me. But I think one of the decisive factors was I was able to rely on my experience."

He scored his eighth successive decision over Jürgen Hingsen of West Germany. Hingsen has finished second to Thompson in four successive major competitions — the 1982 European, the 1983 world championships, 1984 Olympics and this championship.

Thompson collected 8,811 points — 36 points short of the world record. Hingsen took the silver with 8,730 and Siegfried Wentz, also a West German, was third. A third-place finisher at the world championships and Olympic Games, Wentz topped 8,676 points.

But for a while Wednesday and again Thursday, it looked as if one of the West Germans could end Thompson's winning streak.

Thompson had a disastrous high jump Wednesday when he failed to go higher than 6-foot-6 (2.02 meters) and he was out of the competition.

Thompson is now aiming at retaining his world champion-



Daley Thompson's T-shirt, which reads "Germany's three favorite sons," is a gift to his opponents in the European decathlon, which he won.

He also had a poor decision of Wednesday. But Hingsen had an equally poor pole vault Wednesday when he cleared only 15-1 and was virtually out of the competition.

"That was probably the decisive event," said Hingsen, "but Thompson also had his low." He had his high too. His 10.26 seconds in the opening 100 meters was the fastest ever run in a decathlon and he also had personal bests in the shot, a modest 51-74, and 110 meters hurdles — a superb 14.04 seconds.

Thompson is now aiming at retaining his world champion-

Kirklaus Son in PGA Debut

The Associated Press
MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Jack Nicklaus Jr. struggled to a 9-over-81 in his Professional Golfers Association debut at the St. Classic, watched by his famous father, Jack.

Young Nicklaus shot a 2-under-par 70 on Thursday to take the first lead. Howard Twitty, Roy Smalley, Gary Hallberg, Payne Stewart and Mike Hulbert were at 71.

His very first greens, said Nicklaus, 24, after his round on the 18th (5:54-minute) Colonial course. "I'd like to play it over again," he had never bogged, two double bogeys and a birdie.

Rickey Henderson, III, Makes the Yankees Well

The Associated Press
BATTLING — Rickey Henderson Jr. was just what the Yankees needed for the struggling New York Yankees offense.

Henderson led off Thursday's game against the Seattle Mariners with a home run and later scored an insurance run. He hit a solo home run in the fourth inning, and he had been in a 10-for-100 slump before the home run.

If not for Henderson, the Yankees would have been in a 10-for-100 slump before the home run.

Henderson reached base on a single leading off the fifth inning, and he scored the first run of the season. He hit a solo home run in the fourth inning, and he had been in a 10-for-100 slump before the home run.

If not for Henderson, the Yankees would have been in a 10-for-100 slump before the home run.

Women's 200-Meter World Mark Tied

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch
STUTTGART — Heike Drechsler of East Germany equaled the women's 200-meter world record of 21.71 seconds on her way to the gold medal here at the European track and field championships.

The time was first run by her teammate, Martina Köhler, at Karl Marx Stadt in June 1979, and

Drechsler had already equaled it, on June 29 this year. Earlier, Stéphane Caristan of France tied the European record of 13.28 seconds in the 110-meter hurdles in his semifinal of the event.

The record was first clocked by another Frenchman, Guy Druet, at Saint-Denis, France, in June 1975, and matched by Andre Pro-

koff of the Soviet Union in Moscow on July 6 this year. Earlier, Stéphane Caristan of France tied the European record of 13.28 seconds in the 110-meter hurdles in his semifinal of the event.

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The record was first clocked by another Frenchman, Guy Druet, at Saint-Denis, France, in June 1975, and matched by Andre Pro-

SCOREBOARD

Track and Field

European Championships

WOMEN'S 200-METER
 Heike Drechsler (East Germany) 21.71
 Martina Köhler (East Germany) 21.71
 Annette Krieger (East Germany) 21.71
 Annette Krieger (East Germany) 21.71

Tennis

U.S. Open Results

Second Round
 Henri Leconte (France) def. Horacio de la Plaza (Argentina) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4
 Andre Kijak (Poland) def. Andre Kijak (Poland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4
 Andre Kijak (Poland) def. Andre Kijak (Poland) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4

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Cycling

World Championships

Men's 100km Time Trial
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